

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1859.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Yen 12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND, " 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, San Francisco,
New York, Lyons, Hongkong,
Bombay, Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
Parc's Bank, Limited,
The Union Bank of London, Limited.

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On Current Account at the rate of 2%
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On fixed deposits for 12 months, 3%
per annum.
On fixed deposits for 6 months, 2%
per annum.
On fixed deposits for 3 months, 1%
per annum.

S. OCHOI, Agent.

Hongkong, March 24, 1898.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, 21,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 2,254,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. GILPIN, Esq., J. T. LAUREN, Esq.,
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KWAN HOI CHUN, Esq.

Chief Manager,
G. W. F. FLETCHER,
Interest for 12 months fixed 5%.

Hongkong, November 30, 1897.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 10,000,000
RESERVE FUND, 8,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES, 10,000,000

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Hongkong, May 20, 1898.

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

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Hongkong, August 1, 1895.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES, £800,000
RESERVE FUND, £450,000

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T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager.

Hongkong, May 25, 1898.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,250,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £625,000
RESERVE FUND, £10,000

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" 3 " 2%

J. THURBURN, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 1, 1897.

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THE WAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE 'ESMERALDA'.
THE OPERATIONS OF THE
REBELS.

HONGKONG, July 4.
Yesterday afternoon the British steamer *Esmeralda*, from Manila via Amoy, arrived in the harbour, but was detained in the quarantine anchorage all night. She brought over about a thousand Chinese refugees to Amoy and Hongkong, and among the saloon passengers were seven Spanish ladies and their families, and two Spanish priests, who were permitted by Admiral Dewey to leave Manila owing to ill-health. This morning, after being visited by the Health Officer, the *Esmeralda* steamed up to her usual anchorage.

In the rebel camp at Cavite there are about 800 prisoners, a number of whom have been very sick. Aguinaldo offered to send some of the invalids to the hospitals in Manila, but they elected to remain in Cavite, where they are very kindly treated. Isidoro Arcecho and five other Filipinos, who went down to Manila in the *Zepher*, have been placed under arrest by order of Aguinaldo until some charges of disloyalty brought against them have been investigated. The rebels are in possession of the Province of Cavite, Manila (suburbs), Laguna, Batangas, Bulacan, Morong, Pampanga, Bataan, Mindoro and Zambales, and are making arrangements for the provisional government of those provinces. In Cavite province the rebels captured 8050 rifles; Batangas, 2000 rifles; Bataan, 1000 rifles; Manila, 2000 rifles; 1000; Bulacan, 3000; Morong, 300; and Pampanga, 200 rifles. Aguinaldo has also 18 cannon, 4 small steamers carrying guns; 5 launches and 3 Nordenfolt guns. The rebels have every confidence in their leader Aguinaldo, who is on most friendly terms with the Americans.

The *Esmeralda* arrived in Manila Bay on Coromandel Bay, and found all the warships decorated and flying the Union Jack at the main, and on 25th June, when she left for Hongkong, the ships were again decorated.

Some moving stories are told of the rebel movements. Four rebels who had been out scouting all night were returning in the morning, carrying four rifles, two of which, however, had been rendered useless by some accident during the night, when they were surprised to observe a party of about twenty Spaniards coming in their direction. The rebels crouched down behind some bushes, and setting fire to a bunch of Chinese cacklers, which, fortunately, they were carrying, the rebels commenced firing on the Spaniards with the two remaining rifles. The Spaniards were deceived into the belief that they were in close proximity to a large band of rebels, and ignominiously bolted in the direction of Manila, the rebels reaching the camp in perfect safety. It is quite a favourite ruse of the rebels to send one of their number with several bundles of crackers close up to a Spanish position, and the crackers having been ignited the fire to the Spaniards is drawn in that direction, while the rebels proceed to pour in volleys into the Spaniards from their position in the opposite direction. A fine capture was recently made in Batangas Province. A body of 1,800 rebels, of whom only 800 were armed with rifles, was called upon by a force of 300 Spaniards to surrender. The rebels refused to submit, and ultimately the whole of the Spanish force was taken prisoner, and two million cartridges and several boxes of dynamite fell into the rebel hands. The prisoners captured in the different provinces are retained in these provinces.

In the Malabon district, which is in the hands of the rebels, the work people of the sugar works reside, and these people go about in perfect security, occasionally visiting a garden ground where a young Spanish officer drills the rebels daily.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT MANILA.

Surprise among the mango trees!
The air is hot but breezy,
And the parakeets are working in the trees!
And the birds, low in the heavens,
Their latest forms are tracing,
As they fly in fairy beauty on the breeze.

On this epoch-making morning,
We do the regiments are coming,
As our flag floats o'er the island and the bay.

For the first time in the ages
Human Freedom has engaged,
Here to celebrate her Independence Day.

High noon among the mango trees:
The clouds stare down in anger,
And the parakeets are silent in their play;
And the very fawns and stags,
Now awakened from their slumber,
Join in celebrating Independence Day.

Now the Old and New must sever
And the Old be gone forever,
But the men abide among the endless years.

And the hearts in sorrow breaking,
To a larger life are waking,
To a life that means an ending of their tears.

Surge among the mango trees!
The birds are always singing,
And the parakeets have poured their fables
To the earth.

Far beyond the line of sunset
We can hear the hoarsest ringing,
With the fullness of our Yankee wealth of mirth.

Yet beyond this day of laughter,
Deeper thought will follow after
Of the many mighty problems grim and stern.

Oh, the brain throbs! Oh, the yearning!
Oh, the soul's eager turning!
To the world's Delphic whippers! Shall we learn?

BERNARD ANDERSON PEARL,
U.S.A. Staff.

AMONGST THE INSURGENTS.

VISIT TO A REBEL GENERAL.
A HOSPITABLE PADRE.
MANUFACTURING INSURGENT
FLAGS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
CAVITE, July 1st.

On Monday morning, Lieut. Brice, Mr. McDonnell and myself agreed to make an attempt to reach the Rebel front, at that time operating against Fort Malate, which is the Southernmost defence of Manila. We originally intended making an early start, but did not manage to get ashore until after 10 a.m., and the time was taken up to noon by getting passports from General Aguinaldo. These were given to us upon our application to headquarters, and at noon we got into our *carrandas* and set out for Cavite Viejo (Old Cavite). A *carranda* is a small two-wheeled cart, capable of holding two passengers and the driver, and drawn by a small native pony. We had three—two for passengers and one for our baggage and ourselves.

The roads were in a frightful condition, and all along bore traces of the desperate fight the Spanish troops made against the insurgents during the former's retreat to Manila. Every few hundred yards the road would be lined with a succession of trenches—hastily thrown up, and in many places we could trace the course of a bullet or shell in the earth or wood. In many places the road had been rendered almost impassable by the destruction of small bridges at which we had to alight the ponies and make them walk over the break on a wooden plank and the drivers had to carry the *carranda* over. Then it was 'high up again and away.' At about 2.30, and there, upon demand of the Captain in charge, we showed our passports, and asked him to get us four ponies for riding, which, after some delay, were got. The saddles were primitive wooden affairs, and the ponies so small that Lieut. Brice's feet came down within 18 inches of the ground. We arranged for another *carranda* for our baggage, and then we proceeded. The road continued much the same, and after an hour's riding we reached Cavite Viejo, where we rested our ponies a short while and had a look around. The rebel flag was flying gaily from the flagstaff on the Church, which is the most substantial building there, the walls being several feet thick and having strong supports built out (stone and brick). This Church bore the marks of severe bombardment, having sustained much damage from the bombardment of Insus by the Spanish fleet two years ago, and a little more from the rebels lately. A shell had made a great rent in the roof, and the walls were pierced in at least forty different places by large holes, from a few inches to three feet.

There were about 300 Spaniards in this church lately, and after three days' siege they surrendered, and are now imprisoned in Cavite. Looking at the church from one point of view, it seems wonderful that the town stands, for a shot has taken a large corner away close to the ground. Inside, everything was totally ruined. The floor has been torn up to cover old shot holes, and a shell had pierced the wall just behind the altar and burst inside, breaking and tearing up everything. Mr. McDonnell made a photograph of the interior and another of the exterior. Then we mounted and pushed on again, along the same road to Buisayan, where our passports were again examined. Between Buisayan and Becooc, the road comes to an abrupt termination at the River Insus, which we crossed on a large raft.

At Becooc, the church and houses told the same story as at Old Cavite. Taking the road again, we overtook a *carranda* in which was travelling a Philippine priest. We hailed him, and after a polite conversation we were going right for Malate. He answered 'Si, Senor,' and enquired our business, destination, &c. On hearing that we were from the American fleet he was overjoyed with joy, called 'Mother of God,' and said we were the 'Saviours of the Country,' shook hands all round and pressed us to remain in his convent at Panapaque all night.

We proceeded together. The old gentleman informed us that his name was Manuel Orale, and that he was the only Padre remaining in those parts. He is about 60 years of age, and we found him a courteous, kind, old gentleman. We learnt later that he is greatly respected and beloved by the natives for many miles around. Passing through Las Pinas, we changed a pony, and proceeded in all haste towards Panapaque, where we arrived with only a half-hour's light to spare. We proceeded at once to the convent. The Church is used as Military headquarters and Arsenal, and in the convent the Padre lives in solitary grandeur. On the quad outside the troops mass to receive the Padre's blessing before going out to the trenches and return there for roll-call after a battle.

We partook of the Padre's hospitality, and insisted on his partaking of some of our liquid refreshment. We had much difficulty in doing so, as he is a total abstainer, and at first could not be persuaded that liquid refreshment was not intoxicating. During this time, an officer from General Novial came in bearing despatches for General Aguinaldo. I gathered at first that Malate had fallen, but later found he only said that the rebel forces were withdrawing for the night.

Before partaking of refreshment, a boy handed a basin of water around for us to wash our hands in, and then a captured Spanish flag was handed round to act as a towel! Later, the Padre gave Mr. McDonnell the flag which had been taken from the 14th Manila Regiment of the line. We decided to push on to Malate, if possible, so accompanied by a friend of the Padre's to show us the way,—a being now quite dark—we mounted and proceeded at an easy gallop, being this time unopposed by our baggage *carranda*. The light rain that had been falling intermittently during the day had now become a heavy shower, which was anything but pleasant and was directly in our faces. We constantly passed small parties of soldiers tramping towards Panapaque, and after riding about 3 miles we heard the sound of approaching horses, and a few seconds later met a party of horsemen. We all halted, and upon enquiring found the strangers to be General Novial and his staff returning to Panapaque for the night. He welcomed us heartily, and advised us not to go on to the front, as the fighting had been for an occasional shot (which we could now plainly hear), was all finished, the men—with the exception of a few left to hold the outposts—had all retired, and there was only mud, rain and the chance of a stray bullet awaiting us there.

We decided not to go forward, and returned to Panapaque with the General. Arrived at the Church, we found about 300 men drawn up awaiting the General's arrival, and after dismissing them and putting guards he pressed us to accept of his hospitality for the night. We readily accepted, and soon reached his house. We had a good dinner there, the mangoes being the finest I have ever seen. The favour was improved by a little curiously flavoured wine being run over the mangoes after cutting—a hint for Hongkong connoisseurs.

The evening was passed in singing, talking, and dancing. The officers showed us all their weapons most of which have been taken from the Spanish. The General has a splendid old cross-handled sword, beautifully inlaid with gold, that was taken from a Spanish colonel. We were very tired, but it was 11 o'clock when we turned in. It was arranged that Lieut. Brice and I should make our way back to Cavite before daylight in the morning, but Mr. McDonnell accepted General Novial's invitation to go to the front with him in the morning and see the fighting. At 11 p.m. we were shown our welcome couches, which consisted of three native mats laid on the floor, and pillows and sheets. Everything was very nice, the beds being beautifully white. Sleep did not need much seeking. We were called at four o'clock, and it would take three or four hours' hard riding to get back we decided to return by boat, which we safely did, reaching the ship at 5.55 a.m.

Many of the rebel soldiers are mere children. During the evening the General had one little chap in, and drilled him before us. He was only 11 years old, and had a rifle almost as large as himself, which, however, he seemed quite able to handle.

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We were told that the small boys make excellent soldiers, going doggedly on with the regiment and never murmuring at the hardships.

I am indebted to Mr. McDonnell for the following account of what he saw after we left him. He says:—

In the morning I found an attack upon the Spanish outposts had been planned for 1 p.m., therefore, at that hour, I set out for the trenches with General Mariano Novial and his secretary Capt. Guiso. Col. Julian de Ocampo and a company of 120 strong, under Capt. Gregorio de Guila. Very little attempt was made in the way of military discipline, the men marching and carrying their weapons in the manner most convenient to them. The roads were in a terrible condition, the mud being several inches deep. We reached the entrenchments and found that the guard of the previous night had been driven in from the trenches to a second barricade some couple of hundred yards in the rear. Shots were being exchanged in an irregular sort of manner.

General Novial sent a detachment of men to bring up a large rifled Krupp field piece that had been captured at Old Cavite. Twenty fellows soon got her into position, and a heavy bombardment was made in the barricade, and the shells were soon merrily flying in the direction of the Spanish fort. This soon provoked a return from the Spanish cannon, and we had quite a lively time, the shells flying overhead. The Spanish forces were entrenched in the same manner as the insurgents, some distance outside their fort, and the distance between the forces was about 1600 yards. With glasses, I could see the Spaniards plainly. The soldiers on either side frequently exposed themselves relying on the distance to blind their being picked off. A body of men was despatched to a sinking trench that was covered with shrubs and creepers, and they were from there enabled to pick off any Spaniards who exposed themselves. The Spanish accent grew to appreciate cover, and were seen no more on the top of their entrenchments. Just then a heavy shower came up, and under cover of it and a heavy fire the rebels regained their lost position. The big gun was at once moved up, and fired two shots up at each. The

rebels had now killed and hurt two wounded, one a boy of only 14, who was struck while in the sinking trench. Both will probably recover. The Spanish casualties are, of course, unknown to me.

As darkness set in the General and most of his officers retired to Panapaque, and the big gun was taken back to a place of greater safety. The Spaniards could be plainly seen retiring to their stone fort. All these troops are barefooted and clad only very lightly. The following morning I set out for Cavite after photographing the General and staff, and bidding goodbye to the good old Padre Manuel.

I was accompanied by a native gentleman, who had been kind enough to interpret for me to the General, and Mr. Marcelino Gomez. He has been several years in England, and speaks English fluently. I accepted an invitation to stay a few hours at his house, which, being the simplest house in the place, has been used as a fort.

The ladies of Mr. Gomez's household are making most of the insurgent flag and hat ribbons. I photographed them with a handsome silk flag for the background. This flag is also presented to General Emilio Aguinaldo. Senora Gomez, on leaving I was American, begged me to accept an insurgent flag that she had just finished, while I did with great pleasure. At the same time, she explained the meaning of the flag. All the gold in this flag, the stars, and rays are made from captured lace taken from Spanish uniforms. The three stars represent the Islands of Luzon, Mindanao and Visaya, the eight rays indicate the eight provinces that have declared war against the Spanish, and the red stripe denotes the blood that has and will be shed and the blue field is emblematic of their hope of liberty.

Building Mr. Gomez and family farewell, with many good wishes on both sides, I proceeded, and without further adventure arrived at Cavite.

The following is a representation of the insurgent flag forwarded to the China Mail office:—

The stars and sun are of gold on a white field.

Blue.
Red.

SAFETY OF CAPTAIN GENERAL'S WIFE AND FAMILY.

MORE DRAFFECTION AMONGST THE SPANISH FORCES.

(From the *Oron* Correspondent.)
MANILA CITY, June 27.

August Monet, with Captain-General Aguinaldo's wife and family, arrived here today at 1 p.m., after an exciting journey in a banca. Monet speaks of having come through a continuous rebel fire, and of having had a miraculous escape, and also of victories gained by the loyal troops, towns destroyed and thousands of rebels killed. I believe, however, that these promises of war have satisfied the patriotism of General Aguinaldo to return to the city. If not where are the victorious troops. They have not yet made their appearance in Manila. It is probable that these important prisoners have been exchanged on condition that the Spanish forces surrender with arms and ammunition. From a military point of view, the Spaniards have made a poor show, and though they seek to deny it the fact remains that Generals and Colonels, with 500 to 800 well-armed men, have surrendered, instead of fighting their way through the rebel lines.

Felipe Buncamano, a Spanish mestizo, who organised the Spanish militia force to resist the American invasion, and who was paid £18,000 by the Spanish Government as preliminary expenses, has now gone over to the rebels. He has written a letter to the Captain-General explaining his reasons for desertion.

The food supply of Manila is now becoming a very serious question. There are several cases of illness through eating poisonous home flesh. The medical supervision of the food supply in the markets has been stopped. In Pasay and Malabon the markets are well supplied, very cheap rates.

Amunilib is being brought into Manila from San Juan de los Rios, and Santa Mesa, which seems to indicate that the Spaniards are going to abandon their outposts. The Manila powder magazine is not likely to hold out against a vigorous attack.

Aguinaldo says he will attack Manila, when ready, with thirty thousand fully-armed men supported by artillery.

The ferry line to Dagupan is blocked by branches and Dagupan, the most important town and port of Pampanga, is in a state of siege. Twenty-five Spanish privateers have taken refuge in that city. Monet says, Bell and Co. risk with the privateers are still working the staff of the number being sent off, and a large number of Spanish women and children

The German officers have been sounding in the bay round about Malabon. The German Consul paid a visit recently to Malabon and was received with great reserve by the rebels. The feeling amongst the rebels is very bitter against the Germans, but the rebels show a friendly spirit towards the British.

The German warships *Princess Wilhelm* and *Irene* left the bay on 25th June. A small party of Chinese half-castes have been agitating for autonomy under Spain. They have no support from the natives, but say they have a strong foreign support.

It is stated that if the Americans bombard Manila the Germans will intervene, and Aguinaldo's party, seeing the attitude of Germany, will cling closer to America.

ARRIVAL OF U.S. TRANSPORTS AT MANILA.

THE REASONS FOR THE DELAY.
CAPTURE OF THE LADRONES ISLANDS.

HONGKONG, July 4.

The U.S. dispatch boat *Zephyr* arrived this morning from Manila, having left there on 1st July to telegraph from Hongkong. The news of the arrival of the first convey of the U.S. troops at Manila. The *Zephyr* brought over Captain Lamberton, of the *Olympia*; and his A.D.C., Lieutenant Butler; Paymaster Smith, and Dr. Decker, of the *Monocacy*. The U.S. dispatch boat took up her moorings in the men-of-war anchorage.

The cruiser *Charleston*, conveying the transports *Australia*, *City of Peking* and *City of Sydney* arrived at Manila on the afternoon of June 30, the *Baltimore* having met the troops at Cape Engaur and piloted them into Manila Bay. The new arrivals received an enthusiastic reception from the American ships, and immediately on arrival Admiral Dewey and Brigadier-General Anderson had a conference. They were undecided whether to attack Manila at once or to await the arrival of the rest of the brigade, expected to arrive at Manila in about a week. The troops were all in good health, and glad to be at the end of the long voyage.

The delay of the voyage was occasioned by 'finishing off another little job.' At Honolulu, Captain Glass, of the *Charleston*, received sealed orders to proceed to the island of Guam, in the Ladrones, and destroy the fortifications, and any Spanish ships that might be there. On June 20, the ship arrived at the island of Guam, and entered the harbour of San Luis de Apia, the *Charleston* harbouring the transports throwing 13-in. shells from her second battery at the old fort of Santa Cruz, at the head of the bay. The fort was evidently abandoned, as no reply was vouchsafed. A number of Spanish officers from Piti, the port of Agaña, were made prisoners on boarding the cruiser, and sent ashore to notify the Governor of the Ladrones Islands to come on board the *Charleston*.

The authorities of the place were totally unaware of the existence of a state of war between Spain and the United States, and it is humorously suggested that the Governor, on hearing of the firing from the warship, sent a boat off to apologise to the Captain, not returning the salute as he had no powder. The authorities at any rate were taken entirely by surprise.

Later in the day, the Governor sent a letter by his secretary stating he would not board the foreign warship, and leaving Captain Glass to come ashore for a conference. Next morning a party of two hundred strong in command of a lieutenant landed at Piti, where they found the Governor General Juan Marina with his staff. After a short parley the Governor surrendered a short parley with all the troops, stores, supplies, munitions of war, and the whole group of the Ladrones Islands. The Governor was taken under protest on board, leaving orders for the troops at Agaña to march down to Piti to be disbanded. In the afternoon a force of marines landed and took 40 Spanish soldiers prisoner, and a like number of native militia was disbanded. Fifty-four Mauser rifles, a like number of Remington rifles and four Spanish flags were taken. The Spanish troops with the Governor and six officers were put on board the *City of Sydney*. The way at Piti during the disarmament was affecting, many soldiers shedding tears when their arms were taken away. On the afternoon of 22nd June, Captain Glass landed and hoisted the U.S. flag over the fort at Santa Cruz, the *Charleston* saluting with twenty-one guns in token of American sovereignty over the Ladrones group. When nearing Manila, the German flag hoisted quite close to the transports, and came up the bay in their company close to the *Olympia* and *City of Sydney*. The German ship then went over to the bridge man-of-war anchorage. There are still five German ships at Manila. On the voyage of the transports *Private*, *Eliz*, *Hannibell*, *St. Company*, and *Oregon*, did from apoplexy, on board the *City of Sydney* and on June 21 was buried at sea.

CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SPANISH WARSHIP.

The small Spanish gunboat *Zephe*, which has been frequently reported as captured, was taken shortly before the *Zephyr* left the bay. She had 120 persons on board, 100 of the number being army officers, and a large number of Spanish women and children

who had sought refuge from the province north of Manila. The gunboat had been hiding in Pampanga River. Admiral Dewey sent the prisoners to Agaña. A sum of \$4000 was captured on board.

NEWS BY TELEGRAM.

London, June 3.—Mr. Phil Robinson, the Daily Telegraph war correspondent, and Mr. Whigham, another war correspondent, who were arrested in Havana a few days ago and ordered to be tried as spies, have been released.

June 4.—The United States Senate has adopted an amendment to the bill introduced into Congress to provide for the expenditure in connection with the war, directing the coinage of silver at a seigniorage rate to the extent of 4,000,000,000 per month.

The House of Representatives is unlikely to endorse the amendment.

June 6.—The United States Senate has reduced the issue of bonds in connection with the financial arrangements for the war to 200 million dollars.

The Spanish mints are coining a million pesetas (about £27,000) daily.

June 5.—The United States Treasury authorities have published a letter which was stolen from Lieutenant Carranza, the chief of the Spanish spy service. From this document it appears that Lieutenant Carranza wrote to Admiral Togo, in Madrid, urging that the Spanish fleet at Cadiz should cross the Atlantic and bombard Boston, Portland, and Long Island promptly, or it would be too late.

June 6.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, has informed the United States Government that Great Britain has requested Lieutenant Carranza, who is in Canada, to leave that country within three days.

June 7.—Lieutenant Carranza, who was requested to leave Canada within three days, has been arrested.

NOTES BY THE WAY IN A SAILOR'S LIFE.

AN INCIDENT IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

The following incident regarding Captain Koppel may be of some interest to sailors, and perhaps remembered by some residents of Hongkong, who may have been here at the time of the last war with China. Sir Harry Koppel was every inch a sailor, and sometimes did some very strange things which would amuse his superiors; but the very oddity of his actions gained the hearts and confidence of those who served under him, and he could rely on everyone acting as one machine when he commanded.

One day, for some reason, the Admiral, Sir Michael Seymour, who was then on the Flagship *Calcutta*, gave orders for the *Relief* to proceed to sea in face of a very strong S.W. monsoon. The *Relief* was to go out by the Lyemson and return by Green Island. The ship was got underway, and went out in the ordinary way by the Lyemson, and beat round the island. After some hours she came back by way of Green Island with all plain sails and all studding sails set. At first this called for no special attention, except for the grand sight of a man-of-war under full sail.

At this time the Harbour was full of sailing ships of all nations, and as the *Relief* came near and threaded her way among them, the crews of the various ships became interested. When the *Relief* came near to her anchorage the order was quickly passed, and then, as if by magic, came all studding sails; then, in the same manner, all plain sail; after that 'Let go the anchor,' and a running moor was made. Then came orders from every sailor who had witnessed the manoeuvre, cheers that could be heard all over Hongkong as it was then.

Well, Sir, the Admiral was not pleased with this piece of skill in seamanship, and for coming through a crowded harbour under all sail. The *Relief* was ordered out for a twenty-four hour cruise, and to come in at 4 a.m. the next day. Well, she went out again, and as she came in past Green Island she had all sail set before, and when nearing the anchorage, greatly to the astonishment of every one, came all plain sail and faded, leaving only the studding sails; and under these she went through the shipping to her anchorage, and then, 'In all studding sails,' and a running moor was made as before. And, if possible, the cheers were more vehement than before.

Now, Sir, what do you think was the effect? Why, nearly half the sailors in the merchant ships wanted to join the *Relief*. They could not be accommodated, but many were engaged and put on board the *Sybil*.

It may also be remembered that when the *Relief* struck a rock near Misao, a French man-of-war was in sight. The French flag was hoisted and saluted by the *Relief*. After the salute, the order was given to abandon ship, and all this was done with as much coolness as if going to a Church Parade.

A. M. K.

SHOOTING used Flinco, cheap, to clear for the summer, easy terms, full guarantee. Robinson Piano Co.

ADVANTAGE of totalism will note with joy that the American troops are in being deprived of this hope in the Pacific campaign. The 100 per cent of the camp followers are a plentiful supply of much-needed supplies, and the soldiers are not only well supplied with food, but also with the necessities of life.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS.

London, June 6.—Baron de Rothschild has directed that the first money in the Grand Prize of Paris won for him by his horse *Le Roi Soleil*, on Sunday, amounting to £8000, shall be distributed among the poor.

THE NEW GUINEA LAND CONCESSION.

June 7.—The New Guinea Land Syndicate has paid £1000 as the first instalment due upon 40,000 acres in British New Guinea under the land concession. The syndicate has agreed to the amendment of the ordinance by the Colonial Office. Mr. Chamberlain considers that the concession is regular, and is disinclined to cancel it.

TIPP TRAILERS.

While a band of 2000 tip trailers was discussing with the emissary of the Sultan of Morocco his demands for the payment of a fine on account of acts of piracy, his troops attacked the tribesmen, captured a number of them, and beheaded 20.

AUSTRALIAN INSPECTOR OF WARLIKE TOOLS.

A difficulty has arisen in connection with the appointment of Colonel J. M. Gordon, late Commandant of the South Australian military forces, to the position of Inspector of Warlike Stores for the Australian Government in place of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Eden. Mr. Gordon, R.A., has been temporarily acting, and the Queensland Government favours his continuance in the office, while the New Zealand Government desires the appointment of Major W. A. Urquhart, R.A., Inspector of Warlike Stores at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The majority of the county cricket clubs will be represented to the conference which is being arranged by the committee of management of Lord's Ground to take steps with regard to the control of future test matches.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The synods of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland have generally approved of a basis of union.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The House of Commons has by a majority of 188 votes rejected an amendment to the Budget Bill proposed by Colonel Milward, M.P., for Stratford-on-Avon, demanding the remission of taxation of the clergy who derive income from tithes.

SOCCER IN ENGLAND.

T. Sullivan, J. Wray, and G. Lewis, the Australian scullers, have been chosen to race over the championship course on the Thames for the 'Sportman' Cup, to take place in September.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BELFAST.

June 7.—Serious riots occurred at Belfast yesterday. They began in the morning and lasted all day. The procession organised by the Nationalists in celebration of the rebellion of 1798 was met by the Orangemen and rioting ensued. The Orangemen, unhindered, the policemen and beat them savagely. Paying-stones and bricks were thrown. The Orangemen held the streets, chasing the police out of them. The Lincolnton and North Staffordshire regiments were called out. The military charged the mob, but were unable to restore order. Many policemen were seriously injured. At midnight the disorder had not been quelled, and it was feared that it would be necessary for the military to fire upon the mob.

SOUTH AFRICA.

